

Hiring Negroes Under Study At Huntsville

HUNTSVILLE (AP) — Homer Whitt, president of the Huntsville City Council, says proposals that Negroes be appointed to the city school board and planning commission are being studied.

He said the study is being made at the request of the screening committee for the Madison County Voters League. The group, a Negro organization, also asked the council to hire Negro policemen and firemen.

A spokesman for the group, Addison J. Fields, said the organization also wants a bi-racial committee to provide better Negro communications with the city government.

12 New Cops Double Mobile Race Force

Mobile, Ala. Get 2nd Negro Deputy Sheriff

MOBILE, Ala. — The hiring of 12 Negro police officers has increased the total of the Mobile Police Department to 24, Police Chief Dudley E. McFadyen said on Friday. This figure doubles the number of Negro policemen on the local police force, now said to be one of the larger and better-manned complements of colored law enforcement officers in this section of the South.

McFadyen was high in his praise of Negro policemen connected with the Mobile Police Department. He said that Negro policemen were first employed here six years ago, and that their overall services have been laudable and deserving of recognition.

A NEGRO OFFICER, Herman Bell was selected as one of the two "policemen of the year," for 1959.

The chief of police said that the Negro patrolmen will now man patrol cars in view of the recent annexation of Magazine and Trinity Gardens areas to Mobile. Negro officers are already serving the Davis Avenue Section, the Southside and Maysville areas.

MOBILE, Ala. — Sheriff Raytions have been established to D. Bridges last week officially confirmed the appointment of "As a result of the leadership demonstrated by Negro people who have worked with officers. At the same time he lauded been able to avoid much unfavorable publicity and many undersirable situations which could have brought about discord among us."

cial situations in a manner that would be conducive to the best interests of the people.

The sheriff said that George Morris, 27, war veteran, who was appointed a deputy two weeks ago, was selected from "a certified list of eligibles." Morris is the second Negro to have been a member of Sheriff Bridges' staff. The first, Fred Harris, resigned more than two years ago to teach in Mobile County.

The sheriff gave a written statement to J. L. LeFlore, chairman of a committee of citizens who had conferred with him on several occasions during spring and summer, with regard to the appointment of a Negro deputy and other matters related to law enforcement.

The committee included Rev. Charles A. Tunstall, Conrad Deane, Revs. R. T. Thomas, W. T. Smith, A. J. Stokes and L. Mitchell, Bishop W. T. Phillips and A. S. Crishon.

The statement released by the sheriff to the committee chairman, said in part:

"As your Sheriff I am pleased to advise that I have appointed George Morris as a regular deputy on my staff. I believe that Deputy Morris will not only prove to be a credit to our department, but to his own race as well.

"Of course the selection of Deputy Morris was made from a certified list of eligibles sent to me by the Mobile County Personnel Board. His qualifica-

1st Arkansas**detective****retires at 72**

The Afro-Am
Baltimore
Sat. 11-26-60
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The first colored police detective in the State of Arkansas retired last week at 72. He had served on the Little Rock force for 19 years. He was Lottie Bergy who had formerly taught school and had also been a postal clerk until his retirement after 30 years in the railway mail service.

A native of El Dorado, he is a graduate of Straight (now Dillard) University.

His police career began in 1942 when he was started as a beat patrolman. He has served under four chiefs. The present chief, R. E. Glasscock, regretfully accepted Mr. Bergy's resignation.

For some years, he has lived in a farm home with his daughter, Miss Lottie M. Bergy, where he specializes in growing odd vegetables.

Negro Atty. Named To Chicago Police Board

CHICAGO (ANP)— Reform of Chicago's discredited police department got underway last week with unsure legal footing, but it included a Negro representative on a five-man police board and a statement by the new police boss that he's color blind.

Negro member of the police board approved by the city council, but held partly illegal by the State's Attorney is Theophilus M. Mann, an attorney and already member of the city's housing authority.

NEW CHIEF "COLOR BLIND"

The new police superintendent, Orlando W. Wilson, former dean of the school of criminology at the University of California told a reporter last week that he is "color blind."

"All I look at in a man is his qualifications," he said. Negroes here were apprehensive about his attitude because of widespread racial discrimination within the force under its old regime.

He is a board member of the Chicago Housing Authority, Provident Hospital and the City club.

Mann has answered the call to A native of Springfield, Ill., he likes to recall that his grandmother knew Abraham Lincoln.

He once addressed the City club with praise of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II

Mann led a tank destroyer unit as a lieutenant colonel in World War II.

After the war, he became active in the veterans of Foreign Wars and served as commander of Post 2024 and judge advocate of the Illinois department.

'Integrate Police Work,' Gary Asks

GARY, Ind. (ANP)— The City Council, in an unusual move here, asked for more racial integration within the police department.

Councilmen passed a motion asking Mayor George Chacharis, Police Chief John Foley and

members of the Police Civil Service Commission to look into the matter.

The point at issue is not the number of Negro policemen, but rather the complaint that Negro policemen are restricted to working in Negro areas.

33 1960

D.C.

Negro Firemen Ask Inquiry of 'Bias' in Union

Human Rights Council Sets

Nov. 30 to Hear Charges by 24

By Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporter

Spokesmen for 24 Negro firemen who were rejected for membership in the firefighters union complained of race discrimination yesterday.

They asked the Commission should be kept within sioners Council on Human Rights Association family. lations to investigate the al- "I think this is something leged race bias and also took that will take a long time to steps to lodge a complaint square itself away," he said. with the civil rights section Davis said he voted to accept all 24 Negroes. Capt. Al-

David A. Sawyer, the Council's executive director, said he split his promptly scheduled the com-

plaint for discussion on Nov. 30. He said the Council also union listed large numbers of wants to find out whether the Negroes on its membership Commissioners' policy of non-rolls before 1954 when the discrimination in municipal Commissioners ordered the agencies is being obeyed. Fire Department to desegre-

Ranking Fire Department officials said the flareup has been simmering for years. Most of the Negroes quit when the Association opposed the Commissioners.

They said they lack authority. Since 1954, one Negro has to intercede in internal affairs been accepted for membership. of the union—Local 36, Inter- The man had been a member national Association of Fire- before the desegregation fighters, better known as the squabble. But three other Ne- D. C. Firemen's Association. groes, all previous members

The 24 Negroes were rejected of the Association, were turned ed at a meeting attended by down on Oct. 10.

56 Association members Tuesday night. None received more than 15 votes.

Five white firemen had applied along with the 24. The five whites were unanimously accepted by the Association's board of directors on Oct. 30. Applications for membership need not go to a general vote unless one director disapproves.

Capt. Alvin Davis, outgoing Association president who has sought to make it easier for Negroes to gain admission, said the issue of Negro mem-

Washington Gets First Negro As Police Lieutenant

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) — On March 1, the nation's capital got its first Negro plainclothes police lieutenant. He is Det. Sgt. Shirley F. O'Neill, a much commended veteran of 16 years on the police force.

He became the first Negro plainclothesman to reach that rank in the records of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Another Negro Lt. Daniel D. Pittman, held the rank of lieutenant when he retired in 1955 but he was a uniformed officer.

O'Neill, 44, who lives at 3811 24th St., N. E., with his wife and two children, has commendations to his credit.

In announcing his promotion, Chief Robert K. Murray said O'Neill: "He had such a good job when in uniform in the Second Precinct that I brought him to headquarters and put him in plainclothes. He continued to do such an outstanding job that I promoted him to lieutenant."

O'Neill will continue his assignment to the Robbery Squad. He stands at the top of the current Civil Service Commission promotion list.

A graduate of Dunbar High School, he wanted to go to medical school but when his money ran out he decided to follow the steps of two uncles Howard and Frank Smith, who were Robbery Squad detective sergeants.

Davis Is Promoted To New Fire Post

By Alfred E. Lewis

Staff Reporter

Lt. Alvin E. Davis, for the last 13 years president of the D. C. Firemen's Association, has been named to fill a newly-created Fire Department captaincy, effective Sunday.

The new post, Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton said, will



Briscoe

provide special assistance to Deputy Chief Alexander J. Patrick, the Department's administrative officer in the fields of personnel, public relations, departmental policies, procedures and management.

The new captain said in view of the new job he will not stand for reelection to head the unionized firemen's group which led an unsuccessful fight against desegregation of the fire-fighting units, ordered six years ago by the District Commissioners.

Sutton said the promotion was based on the "special qualifications" of Davis, a 32-year veteran of the Department and the holder of several commendations for meritorious service.

Sutton said Davis has been performing many of the new job's duties for some time, anyway, and it was felt his rank should be made commensurate with those responsibilities.

As an official of the Firemen's Association (Local 36, AFL-CIO), Davis, 53, has been an indefatigable worker for higher pay for firemen and improved working conditions and has often testified to those ends before Congressional committees.

Two other top-level person-



A. E. DAVIS W. H. RONAN
... in Fire Department moves

nel changes disclosed by Chief Sutton involved retirements. Deputy Chief William H. Ronan, 54, is leaving as head of the fire-fighting division after 31 years, for physical disability. Capt. Joseph A. Briscoe, 63, is retiring after 40 years in the Department, for longevity reasons. He has been in command of Engine Co. No. 4.

D. C. Firemen's Group Acts to Admit Negroes

The D. C. Firemen's Association may open its ranks to Negro firefighters for the first time by year's end.

The possibility hinges on a change in the constitution and bylaws of the Association, which is Local 36 of the AFL-CIO International Association of Firefighters.

Favoring the revision is Capt. Alvin E. Davis, who is retiring from the Association.

His support comes as a surprise to many. It was during his administration that a special Association committee was formed to fight desegregation of Fire Department units.

The fight was unsuccessful. The District Commissioners ordered desegregation six years ago.

Davis put his position in writing in an Association newsletter dated July 17. He said yesterday that the response has been generally favorable and that he knows of no organized opposition.

The revision would permit the 25-member Board of Directors to accept applications for admission without action by the membership.

Under a rule long in effect, Davis said, applications were submitted to the membership if one or more directors disapproved. It was under that rule, Davis continued, that the last applications from Negro firemen—a half-dozen made about three years ago—were rejected by heavy majorities of the 900-member Association.

Davis said the revision he favors would make it possible, but not guarantee, that Negroes would be accepted. The District has about 1000 white and 130 Negro firemen.

The Board set up Tuesday night a committee to revise the constitution and bylaws, a step required in any case by the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Davis said no one prodded

him to adopt his stand for revision. He explained it on these grounds:

• "The feeling in the membership has changed."

• Emphasis in the Association as a social club has given way to emphasis on its role as a labor organization.

• He and others are anxious to avoid the kind of publicity given recently to a row between the segregated Baltimore local and Negro firemen there.

• "My most sincere interest in our organization is that it remain a strong organization—respected and taken into favorable consideration not only by our immediate superiors, but by the majority of the members of Congress."



CAPT. JOSEPH A. BRISCOE
Retires after 40 years as fireman

Fireman retires after 40 years, regrets bias

Baltimore Afro-American
WASHINGTON, D.C. — Captain Joseph A. Briscoe, 40, retired from the D.C. Fire Department September 1, after serving for 40 years. He was the last colored man to hold the rank of captain. Capt. Briscoe was appointed to the fire department, Engine Company No. 4 in 1920, at the age of 23. The company was then located at 474 Virginia Ave., SW. He served there for 20 years. During those days horse-drawn apparatuses were used by the department. The captain participated in fighting many of the largest fires during that time. He participated in fighting fires at the U.S. Coast Guard building and the National Hotel in 1921, the Treasury Department and the Willard Hotel ballroom in 1922, Bolling Field and Shryock lumber yard in 1923, Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Wharf in 1924, Kann's warehouse and P. J. Nee Furniture Co. in 1925, Victoria apartment house in 1926, five big fires of dwelling homes in 1928, St. Dominic's Catholic Church in 1929, Rudolph and West hardware store in 1930, Hub furniture warehouse in 1934, St. Peter Catholic Church in 1939. In 1942, he was promoted to sergeant. Three years later, he received the rank of captain and was placed in command of Engine Company No. 27. In 1946, he was transferred back to his old company. From October, 1946, to May, 1947, he was acting battalion

chief in charge of the first battalion. The late Capt. James Mills acted the same in the third battalion.

This was a rare opportunity for the two captains. It was possible for them through the liberalism of the late Fire Chief Clement Murphy.

This was the first time in the history of the D.C. Fire Department that such an opportunity was afforded colored firemen.

In December, 1949, he rescued an aged, paralyzed lady from a second floor apartment.

HE WAS awarded a medal for valor by the D.C. commissioners in 1951 at the Mayflower Hotel.

The largest and most recent fires were in 1958. They included the Western Auto store, the Baltimore Lumber Co. and a large apartment house.

The retired captain expects to travel extensively and enjoy his favorite sports, hunting and fishing.

He lives at 1614 Varnum St., NW, with his wife, Mrs. Suzanne H. Briscoe. She retired in 1958 from the D.C. public schools.

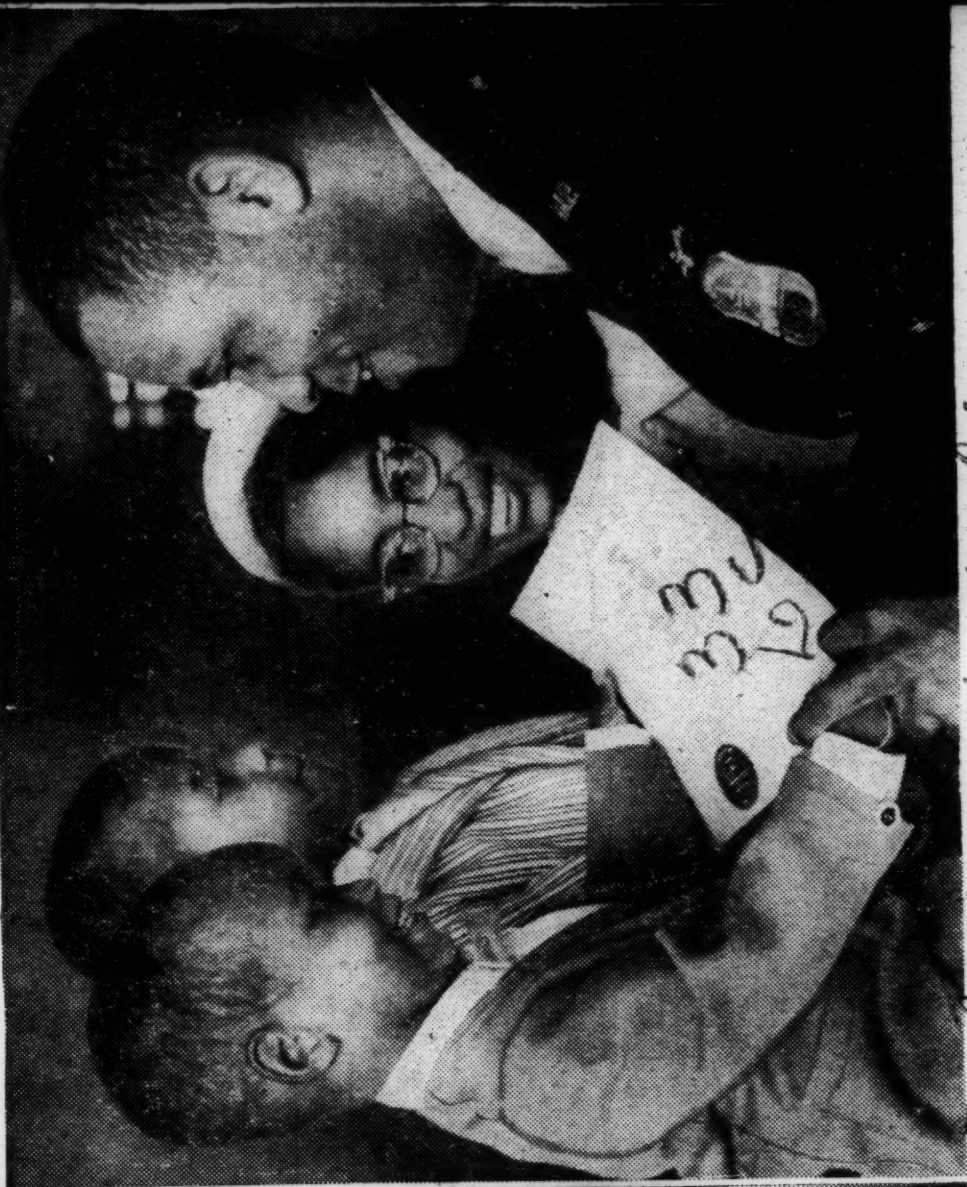
AS HE RETIRED, the fire fighting captain said:

"I have only one regret, that the fire department is not completely integrated. The majority of the colored personnel in, quartered in four stations, Engine No. 4, 7, 13 and 27. The colored officers only work in these four stations to supervise colored men.

"I sincerely hope that this evil will soon be corrected and the entire personnel will be on an equal, friendly basis. I hope this horrible segregation will be ended forever."



Eighty-four graduates of the Metropolitan Police Department's Academy received diplomas yesterday, most of them with wives and children looking on. Among the new policemen was Pvt. Walter Taylor of 5112 S. 7th rd.,



Arlington, who is shown at left with his son, Scott, 11 months old. Taylor has been assigned to the 2d Precinct. At right, Pvt. Jack E. Evans of 720 Crittenden st. ne., a new member of the staff of the 12th Precinct, holds his diploma for

It's a Big Day When Dad Becomes a Policeman

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

his wife, Mary, and their children, Ivan, 21 months, and Jack Jr., 5, to inspect. Chief Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. of Municipal Court addressed the graduates in the Federal Court building at 3d st. and Constitution ave. nw.

IN SHOOTING CASE

Negro Officer Suspended 15 Days for Duty Neglect

A patrolman on the Jacksonville police force yesterday was suspended 15 days without pay on charges of neglect of duty in connection with a shooting Friday night on Davis street.

Jesse Jackson, 35, a Negro first class and patrol sergeant, who has been on the force since Nov. 14, 1955, received the maximum penalty which Police Chief Luther A. Reynolds could impose without submitting the case to the City Commission.

Reynolds said Jackson was charged with neglect because he failed to report to Duval Medical Center to assist officers in the investigation of the shooting, which occurred in the 600 block of Davis. He said Jackson, off-duty and in civilian clothes, was standing across the street when the shot was fired.

According to Reynolds, policemen are under obligation to investigate crimes which occur in their presence even if they are off duty.

Jackson was suspended for five days several months ago on charges of neglect in improperly investigating a burglary. Reynolds warned Jackson that any future complaints against him will be referred to the City Commission, which has authority to impose longer suspensions or discharge an officer from the force.

The latest case against Jackson involved gun fire in which L. C. Crawford, 43, of 939 W. Union St., was shot in the chest by Alfred W. Johnson, 54, a night watchman of 5517 Brooklyn Rd.

Johnson told officers he was trying to break up an argument between Crawford and another man. According to Johnson, who was charged with aggravated assault, Crawford fired at him when he approached to break up the argument. Johnson said he returned the fire.

Miami Repeals Bars For Negro Policemen

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Restrictions that have prevented Negroes from rising to high positions on the Miami police force were repealed Monday by the City Civil Service Board.

Previously, Negro uniformed officers have been limited to the ranks of patrolman patrolman

Under the new regulations, which are subject to ratification by the City Commission, Negroes will be eligible for detective rank and may take examinations to become lieutenants and captains.

Negro Police Cadet Scores High at Miami

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — A Negro cadet Monday was reported among the top five students in Miami's first integrated police training class.

Moses W. McMillian, 25, was second among 160 applicants on the entrance examinations and never has scored less than 92 on tests. Several other Negroes belong to the 30 member class.

"As far as I know, this is the first class of any city in the South where Negro and white cadets have trained, studied and eaten together," said Lt. Paul Dixon, assistant Police Academy director.



DEPUTY — David L. Pope, '51 graduate of Florida A. and M. University, has been appointed a deputy sheriff in the Leon County Sheriff department. He is a native of Jacksonville, a former campus policeman and counselor for the Leon County Juvenile Court.

Jurors Urge More Negro Police Here

By JOHN BRITTON

The outgoing July-August term Fulton County Grand Jury Friday became the third consecutive county investigative body to recommend an increase in Negro police personnel in the Atlanta Police Department.

In a section of their terms-and special presentments devoted entirely to the operation of the Atlanta Police Department, particular attention was focused around the oft-repeated suggestion for more Negro policemen.

But, unlike previous grand juries, the recently disbanded group Friday made no mention of, nor did they join in the long-time cry of the Negro community for the merit promotion of Negro policemen who already have seen lengthy service with the city law enforcement agency.

"We find the Atlanta Police Department is doing the best it can with its present force and personnel to keep within bounds the problems of crime and vice within our city," the grand jurors wrote.

MORE VIGILANCE

"We feel, however," they said, "that increased vigilance will have to be exercised to keep these problems from getting out of hand."

"We feel particularly that additional Negro police officers are required to handle better the increasing amount of crime created by the mushrooming Negro population within the city of Atlanta and environs," the grand jurors said.

Commenting further, the grand jury praised the Atlanta Police Department's handling of all potentially "dangerous race situation," but they agreed that no single department head should be allowed to "make his own decisions . . . in matters of this magnitude "with-out guidance of higher city authorities.

Events in other cities show us

that tension between white and Negro populations can create instances marked by violence and bloodshed. To date the Atlanta Police Department has handled admirably all potentially dangerous race situations," the grand jurors noted.

The grand jury pointed out that in this city's race matters, the Atlanta Police Department and other city departments have been guided by the Mayor and other policy-making officials. "This City should continue to follow this course," they said.

NO ONE PERSON

"No head of any department of the City of Atlanta should be left to make his own decisions and to line out his own course of action in matters of this magnitude without guidance of policies laid down by the Mayor and the responsible committees of the Board of Aldermen," the jurors suggested.

In other police areas, the grand jury presentments had praise for the new police headquarters building, saying, "it was well constructed, well appointed and of sufficient size to accommodate the police department for some time."

The outgoing grand jury devoted the largest percentage of their presentments to the area of crime, vice and law enforcement. They noted that crime in Fulton County continues as a major problem, "notwithstanding recent encouraging statistics."

The "recent statistics" referred to have indicated that while the number of offenses in the county and city is presently on a decline, the incidence of repeat offenders increases. Admitting that reductions of

crimes will be, of necessity, lengthy and hard-fought on many fronts and admitting that their presentment was not to "herald any panacea for crime," the grand jury did offer several suggestions and acerbically criticized an antiquated criminal code that is apparently still in use.

The county investigative unit said that 27 per cent of all inmates of the department of correction are convicted for offenses committed in Fulton County, and that 75 per cent of persons arrested by Atlanta police in the first quarter of 1960 in connection with major crimes had previous criminal records.

The grand jury said that "it is not contested that the department of corrections — save for small beginnings at the Alto juvenile facility — does not correct." They said the inmate load of "10,000 souls with terms varying from a few months to life, makes this almost impossible."

DARK PICTURE

The jurors painted a dark picture in pointing out that there is no adequate means of classifying prisoners; there is no psychiatrist at Reidsville (State Prison); prison industry is yet on the drawing boards; probation is in its infancy; and juvenile facilities are hopelessly inadequate to provide detention or correction, notwithstanding authorizing legislation of recent vintage.

Going further, the grand jury said "Our criminal code is a heritage of the year 1833, reflecting little of the advance and discovery of the intervening 127 years."

"Jury sentencing continues to create grave disparity of treatment, and anachronisms, such as the unsworn statement, abound. Identification and apprehension of offenders suffer from want of mandatory fingerprinting and reporting of fugitives," the jury further condemned.

But on the credit side of the ledger, the grand jury acknowledged that commercial crimes, excepting bootlegging, occasional car theft and gambling rings, "is of no moment in Georgia."

Much of the grand jury's commentary on crime and law enforcement in the state was channeled toward one major suggestion. That suggestion was that the governor of the state "sponsor in the next General Assembly legislation appropriate to the creation of a state crime study committee."

In grand jury suggestions on how to combat juvenile delinquency and other juvenile problems of Fulton

County — they said it had been "relatively static" since 1956 — the jury made four points.

They urged that there be developed a better liaison among the juvenile court staff, the School Department, the Police Department, the City Recreation Department and the Atlanta Housing Authority in the field of juvenile crime and other juvenile problems.

They asked that the Atlanta City Parks Department change its policy against city-financed recreation programs in the near public housing projects of the Atlanta Housing Authority.

They urged that the current case load of approximately 240 for each of the 22 probation officers of the Juvenile Court staff be reduced through the employment of additional probation officers.

The jury further urged that "the State of Georgia take steps to provide additional training school facilities for repeat offenders and others whose cases warrant confinement."

In other areas of crime and punishment, the grand jury recommended that: Regulations governing conditional release be revised to make such release subject to a review of the prisoner's previous record, and that it be optional with the Pardon and Parole Board rather than mandatory.

A system of cross-controls (at Fulton County Jail) to insure that we do not have again the signing of bail bonds by one inmate for another, and other items of this nature which create for the persons in charge humiliating and embarrassing situations.

A thorough investigation should be made into the background and motive of every application for a deputy sheriff's badge, and that applicants not of good character be denied the position, accoutrements and prestige of same. This suggestion was made in the wake of a presently raging political issue centered around the county sheriff's appointments of special deputies.

Atlanta Negro Police Officers

Arrest Rate Is At 15 Per Cent

The percentage of the total general arrests chalked up for the month of September by the Atlanta Police Department's Negro detail was again the second highest and total in the department.

The small, 30-man Negro police detail accounts for an estimated 15.3 per cent of all general arrests recorded in the City of Atlanta for the month of September, recently released figures showed.

The achievement of the Negro officers was recorded this week in a special monthly bulletin prepared and disseminated by the police Tabulating Department, headed by Lt. Ralph Hulsey.

During the peak crime seasons earlier in the summer, the Negro police detail's general arrest percentage soared to as high as 18-plus per cent, almost one fifth of the total arrests made.

The Negro detail represents 30 men in a department that boasts of some 880 persons in the city law enforcement agency.

Of 7,702 general arrests recorded by the Atlanta police Department during September, the Negro police detail was credited with making at least 1,192 of the reported total.

Only the white uniform division that carries three separate shifts—day watch, evening watch, and morning watch—brought back a higher arrest percentage.

The three pronged white uniform division made a total of 5,020 general arrests, in compiling a 50.6 per cent average for the month.

The remaining general arrests were spread between the eighty-man detective division, with 10 per cent of total arrests, the traffic division, with 101 general arrests, the special burglary details, the lottery squads and the anti-moonshine squad.

General arrests represent apprehension for such alleged crimes as murder, robbery, rape, all types of thefts, assaults, gambling, drunk narcotics, forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement and fraud, prostitution, and vagrancy.

NEGRO POLICE SHIFTED TO DUTY IN DAY

By order of Atlanta Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, the entire unit-watch was between the hours of 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. At the time of the switch, Chief Jenkins said the change was just a routine matter, although the expected duration of the day watch duty was never stipulated.

The March 8 order did not affect three Negro officers assigned as turnkeys at City Jail, or a fourth working as security officer at Grady Hospital or the four men assigned as detectives.

The affected field group consists of 26 men. Jenkins said they had been used over a period of eight years on the evening watch, patrolling in predominantly Negro sections.

They will continue to work the same areas during their tour of duty on the day watch. Jenkins said he had no idea how long the unit would be allowed to continue to working during daylight hours.

After less than one month working daytime duty, the Negro uniformed police detail was quietly switched back to night work Monday following a spurt of nighttime crime after they had been moved to a day shift.

Negro Policemen Go Back To Night Duty After Month

Chief of Police Herbert Jenkins said Tuesday that the Negro patrol unit was put back on night duty because "the people in the area they patrolled wanted them back at night."

Jenkins said he was informed by Police Capt. E. B. Brooks, commander of the Negro unit, that many complaints had been received from

the areas usually patrolled by the 26-man field unit since the men were switched to day duty.

Switching the unit back to night duty was considered, in effect, a sort of backhand compliment to the Negro detail, since many people wanted them back when crime began to spurt, officials said.

The detail, on March 8, was assigned to work the day watch. That night, the unit was switched back to night duty.

The March 8 order did not affect three Negro officers assigned as turnkeys at City Jail, or a fourth working as security officer at Grady Hospital or the four men assigned as detectives.

A spurt in crime, especially burglaries during the past week, and heavy complaining from residents of the Negro detail's regular patrol area were reportedly the factors that led to the shift back to nighttime work.

Police Officers Praised On Twelfth Anniversary

The Negro officers of the Atlanta Police Department, in the celebration of their 12th anniversary as members of the force, held a dinner at the Waluhaje Apartments on Wednesday night. In addition to some 90-odd persons, the officers were joined with their wives in commemoration of this event.

Several speakers appeared on the program in praise to the officers for their fine work, their courage and strict devotion to a duty which had brought them countrywide applause.

Police court Judge James Webb, the principal speaker, paid special tribute to the officers for the fine job done in the area of law enforcement. He said they had set a good example.

Warren R. Cochrane, who was among those instrumental in getting Negro police prior to 1948, paid high tribute to the officers and drew applause when he commended Chief Herbert Jenkins for diverting the student march away from the state capitol, when they trekked to Wheat Street Baptist Church Tuesday.

C. A. Scott, who had been active in the campaign for Negro police, also praised the officers and told of the privilege he had in sitting with Chief Jenkins and Personnel Director Sutherland in giving the oral examination to the first officers employed in 1948. He also cited the reduction in the homicide rate since that time.

Rev. M. L. King, Sr., paid tribute to the Department and cautioned officers about problems which might arise in these times of stress and tension.

Lt. Victor Reynolds, in charge of the Negro unit for six years, spoke of his recommendations for the employment of more Negro police after observing what a fine job they had done.

Dr. Miles G. Amos added his words of commendation for the officers and Chief Jenkins. Clayton R. Yates referred to his recommendation to the recent Grand Jury for more police and better pay for all officers. Judge Charles Wofford, of the Fulton County Criminal Court, another guest, not only expressed his confidence in the officers, but his hope that they would be further advanced in the department. In 1948 there were 8 men employed; at present there are 27 patrolmen and Detectives.

Capt. E. B. Brooks, who had the responsibility of supervising and training of the original eight men and who is now back in charge of supervision of Negro officers, added his remarks of commendation.

Other guests: J. H. Calhoun and Luther Frazier made short remarks. Detectives Howard Baugh, Ernest Lyons, C. J. Perry and J. D. Hudson were presented to those in attendance.

Only 31 Negro Police Report Sources Here

It has been brought to our attention by a reliable source that there are only 31 Negro policemen connected with the Atlanta Police Department.

The source who brought the matter to the attention of the WORLD had an up-to-date listing of all Negro police officers, and the count totalled only 31.

It was apparently erroneously printed in the June 21 edition of THE WORLD that 34 Negro policemen were with the police department. The number was quoted in connection with a story crediting the handful of Negro officers with 15 per cent of all general arrests made in the City of Atlanta for the month of May.

Negro Policemen Make 19 Per Cent Of City Arrests

Atlanta's small Negro police unit hit their summertime high during the month of July when they accounted for 19.2 per cent of all general arrests made during that high crime period.

Making up less than five per cent of the total police personnel, the Negro officers were credited with making 1,453 of the total 7,755 arrests recorded in the City of Atlanta during the month of July.

The latest available figure represents a one per cent increase over the number of general arrests the Negro detail accounted for in June, and a jump of 3.3 per cent above the figure they recorded during the month of May.

The Negro unit in July was second only to the three-division white uniform unit that wracked up a total of 64.7 per cent of the July general arrests.

The latest arrest figures on the Police unit were contained in the July monthly report prepared and compiled by the Atlanta Police Department's tabulating unit, headed by Lt. Ralph Hulsey.

In other areas, the report showed that July was one of the highest, if not the highest, month for homicides in Atlanta during the year 1960. In July, police recorded 12 homicides, both white and Negro.

Following a general trend noticed recently, women perpetrators accounted for exactly half of the homicides investigated by Atlanta police during the month of July. Of the nine homicides involving all Negro participants, five women were arrested for slaying a like number of men.

The homicide figure for the month of July was 10 above that recorded in the month of June when only two homicides were reported.

Negro Policemen, 34 Of 880, Make 15 Percent Of Arrests

Atlanta Daily World
June 6-21-60
Atlanta's approximately 34 Negro policemen during the month of May made 15.9 per cent of all total general arrests chalked up by the entire police department, according to recently released police figures.

The figures showed that out of 6,904 general arrests made by some 800 policemen in the city of Atlanta during the month of May, the Negro policemen accounted for exactly 1,060 of the recorded total.

The 34 Negro police officers feat during that month topped the arrest efforts of the entire 80-man plus detective division, the huge traffic division's general arrests, and came in second under the hundred-fold member white uniform division that accounted for 67 per cent of total general arrests.

Out of the approximately 34 Negro policemen, only approximately 30 see actual field duty daily. About two or three policemen are used on turnkey duty each day, and at least one is on duty at the Grady Hospital Colored Emergency Clinic daily.

Too, there are four Negro city detectives. Those detectives' arrest may have been included again in the 813 arrests compiled by the detective division, as well as being included in the Colored police arrest heading. That part of the report was not definite.

The figures on the total arrests made by the Negro policemen were contained in a monthly report for May prepared by the Atlanta Police Department's Tabulating Department.

The general arrests include misdemeanor and felony violators nabbed. Under general arrests are included such things as homicide, aggravated assault, thefts of all kinds, sex offenses, vagrancy, gambling, drunks, forgery, weapons, and violation of narcotics laws.

The general arrests do not include the multitudes of tickets given out daily for traffic offenses.

Back in March of this year, the Negro police unit was transferred to the day shift. But after only one month, they were again transferred to the evening watch detail when reports of crime in the areas they usually patrolled began to surge.

In other areas listed in the May monthly report, Burglary and homicides spurted over and above number of the similar offenses reported during the month of April.

"Upgrading" Negro Policemen Urged

Atlanta Daily World
Sun. 8-28-60
By JOHN BRITTON
Atlanta is not alone in hearing the cries of a mounting multitude of voices urging city officials to "upgrade" Negroes in the Police Department.

Noted in the cycle of news the past week was an appeal from a citizens' committee in Houston, Texas, the South's largest city, for the upgrading of Negroes in that city's Police Department and District Attorney's Office.

Dr. H. A. Bullock, chairman of the Houston Mayor's Negro Law Enforcement Committee, said his group believed such a move would help to erase the "tarnished image" of law enforcement among Negro citizens.

He said, however, that his suggestion on "upgrading" Negro police personnel did not necessarily refer to rank. The highest rank now held by Negro working in the Houston District Attorney's Office.

Dr. Bullock, a sociology professor at Texas Southern University, said he did not wish to stir up controversy, thus he declined to comment in detail on this and other recommendations in an initial report prepared by his committee. The report was released last Tuesday by Houston Chief of Police Carl Shuptrine.

Mayor Lewis Cutrer formed the committee early this month to study ways of cutting down Negro murders in Houston. On this committee are 22 Negro civic leaders.

Dr. Bullock, in commenting on the report, did quote the report as saying that "Upgrading Negroes in the field of official law enforcement Police Department, District Attorney's Office, etc.—(would be good) to make them feel like they are on the team."

The report of the committee in the Texas city, especially that part that directly refers to the "upgrading" of Negro police personnel, has the same general tenor as presentments released here by several Fulton County Grand Jurors.

Several grand juries have gone

on records as urging and bluntly recommending promotions for qualified Negro officers. Such a commendation has been made by several all-white grand juries here during the past two years.

Implementation of the grand jury recommendations, however, has seemingly met a snag and has not, as yet, been carried out locally.

Officer Dulaney Quits Department For U.S. Post

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 9-8-60
The small ranks of the Atlanta Police Department's Negro detail will be reduced by one at the end of this week with the resignation of a three-year veteran with the department.

An announcement came down on Wednesday from the office of Police Chief Herbert Jenkins declaring that Patrolman Robert Dulaney had submitted his resignation from the force, effective Saturday, September 10.

Dulaney has been a member of the police department for approximately three years, according to reliable information. Presently, he is working turnkey duty at City Jail.

Several sources, including Dulaney himself, reported that the resigning officer is leaving the police department to accept a post in the law enforcement area with a federal agency.

Specifically, the reports had it that Dulaney is to begin work as a Correctional Officer at the Federal Penitentiary located in Southeast Atlanta.

Dulaney confirmed all reports

and said he is to report for duty at the federal prison September 12, two days after his resignation at the Atlanta Police Department becomes effective.

Dulaney is reportedly 27 years old and lives at 1326 Boulevard Drive, N. E. His new post at federal penitentiary has been described by several informed sources as a promising position.

Meanwhile, Chief Jenkins, when asked for a statement on Dulaney's resignation, replied that he could not comment because, "I didn't know he was leaving." Chief Jenkins said he knew a Negro officer was leaving the force, but said he did not know specifically who it was.

Asked about a replacement for Dulaney on the Negro police detail, Chief Jenkins said he would "wait awhile" before making any such announcement.

New Patrol Wagon Manned By Negro

Atlanta Daily World
Thurs. 9-8-60
The Atlanta Police Department is presently purchasing new motorized equipment, and in the process, at least one new job has been opened up for a Negro policeman.

The new equipment coming in is new patrol wagon used to transport prisoners from the spot of an alleged crime to the gates of City Jail.

The new patrol wagons already in service is painted black, according to reliable information, to replace the aged red-colored vehicle formerly in service.

When the new wagon was delivered last Friday, it was assigned to the Negro police detail. Patrolman R. A. Knight reportedly volunteered to become the first driver of the new vehicle and got the assignment.

The wagon for the Negro squad was reportedly requested by their commanding officer, Capt. E. B. Brooks. Designating one of the wagons for the Negro detail is aimed according to reports, to help speed up service in the areas where Negro patrolmen work.

Knight was driving the wagon throughout the Northwest section of Atlanta Saturday night, and perhaps in other areas. The tenure of Knight's present assignment is apparently indefinite. He will apparently remain in the drivers' seat of the new patrol wagon until another Negro officer is assigned to the vehicle.

Daily News Tries To Smear Name Of Capt. Kinzie Blueitt Again!



CAPT. KINZIE BLUEITT
By BALM L. LEAVELL, JR.

Another attempt to smear the name of Kinzie Blueitt, commanding officer of the Wabash ave. fifth district police station and the lone Negro captain in the Chicago Police Department, was seen in a Daily News "scare" story that policy wheels are running full blast on the south side.

It still hasn't sunk into the heads of the probers that gambling isn't the worst sin in what's going on with the police department.

The charges were based on reports from the City Council Emergency Crime Committee or "Big Nine," made in 1952 to 1956. The Daily News charged that a number of wheels were still operating, naming several which have long since been out of business.

In its anxiety to blacken the name and reputation of Capt. Blueitt, the Daily News wrote about Big Nine investigators making photos of policemen with known policy operators, saying it took place in the fifth district. Actually, the photos were made in the seventh or Woodlawn district.

People will always gamble and trying to crucify Blueitt because of it is the same as trying to make angels out of the police burglars operating in the Summerville and other districts.

The axe always falls on the Negro district when police graft investigations are started and nine times out of ten, it is about gambling. Little or nothing is said of the hard work of the police under Blueitt's command to reduce the murder, burglary and bandit rackets where the real crimes are committed.



USING HIS 230 POUNDS to boost the speed of the toboggan, off-duty policeman Lawler

Britton, of 8203 S. Wabash ave., joins in the fun with youngsters from his neighbor-

hood, Herman S. Rhoden, jr., Harold Parker, jr., and Lawler, jr., Britton's son. Group

joined other Chicagoans at sledding area in Dan Ryan Woods at 87th and Western.

Negro Atty. Named To Chicago Police Board

Atlanta Daily World
Wed. 3-9-60
CHICAGO (ANP)— Reform of Chicago's discredited police department got underway last week with unsure legal footing, but it included a Negro representative on a five-man police board and a statement by the new police boss that he's color blind. *B.I.*

Negro member of the police board approved by the city council, but held partly illegal by the State's Attorney is Theophilus M. Mann, an attorney and already member of the city's housing authority.

NEW CHIEF "COLOR BLIND"

The new police superintendent, Orlando W. Wilson, former dean of the school of criminology at the University of California told a reporter last week that he is "color blind."

"All I look at in a man is his qualifications," he said. Negroes here were apprehensive about his attitude because of widespread racial discrimination within the force under its old regime.

Mann has answered the call to civic duty frequently.

He is a board member of the Chicago Housing Authority, Provident Hospital and the City club.

A native of Springfield, Ill., he likes to recall that his grandmother knew Abraham Lincoln.

He once addressed the City club with praise of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II

Mann led a tank destroyer unit as a lieutenant colonel in World War II.

After the war, he became active in the veterans of Foreign Wars and served as commander of Post 2024 and judge advocate of the Illinois department.

ORDERS RACIAL INTEGRATION OF CITY POLICE

Chicago Daily Tribune
Wed. 3-9-60
Orlando W. Wilson, police superintendent, told 10 members of his top command at a staff meeting Friday that he wants complete racial integration in the police department.

effort to take final reports of the lie tests from him. He was not carrying them at the time, he said.

Inbau said one man followed him out of the north entrance of the hotel, then east to Michigan avenue, as he started walking toward his near north side residence. The man followed as he crossed the street to the north, Inbau added.

Accosts One in Arcade

When the man continued to follow him, Inbau said, he turned around and walked south as if returning to the Conrad Hilton. The pursuer turned into the Blackstone hotel arcade, and Inbau noticed a second man turn around abruptly, walk south, and head into the east entrance of the Conrad Hilton.

Inbau said he accosted the first man in the Blackstone arcade, conversed with him briefly, and was given an obviously false name. From the Blackstone, Inbau said, he telephoned Wilson and was assigned six detectives, working two to a shift, as guards.

Inbau still had the guard Friday, tho he said the detail was being canceled. The guards no longer are needed, he said, because the final reports on the lie detector tests were turned over to Wilson Thursday night.

Inbau said the lie tests have been completed, at least for the present. He said he will cooperate in arranging further tests, if found needed.

Wilson announced he has ordered Arthur Reckinger, police public relations man, to prepare a complete breakdown on organizations representing the different police ranks, and to outline their functions. Wilson also asked information on the magazine published by the patrolmen's association.

He told them that he wants no prejudice in the use, promotion, or recruiting of Negro policemen. *P.O.*

"It is my intention that the new men coming on the job must be the best," he said. "And if the best are Negroes and we have a Negro force, that will be fine with me. We don't want any double standards in the police department."

1,223 Now on Force

The city force of 10,600 men includes 1,223 Negroes. They are assigned predominantly to police districts in which there is Negro population, altho a number work elsewhere in traffic and on detective bureau assignments.

The only Negroes who hold officer ranks in the department are Capt. Kinzie Blueitt of Wabash avenue station and four sergeants.

Wilson also said he wanted an improved system of handling abandoned automobiles, towing, and storage. He is studying, he told his staff, the feasibility of unifying traffic and stolen auto units now concerned with this problem.

Guard Lie Hest Prof

It was disclosed that Fred E. Inbau, Northwestern university law professor who supervised mass lie tests of more than 200 policemen, had been under police guard around the clock since Wednesday night.

Inbau told THE TRIBUNE that he asked the police guard that night after he established that he was followed by at least one and probably two men when he left the Conrad Hilton hotel, where the lie tests were given. He said he feared that there might be an

Dr. Younge Appointed To Police Retirement Board

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special) —
For the first time in history, a
Negro physician has been appoint-
ed to the medical board of the St.
Louis Police Relief Association.

The board of Trustees of the as-
sociation announced the selection
of Dr. W. A. Younge, former mem-
ber of the St. Louis Board of Edu-
cation, as the new member of the
medical staff.

The Medical Board is composed
of three physicians who arrange
for and pass upon all medical ex-
aminations required under the pro-
visions of the Police Retirement
Act passed by the 69th General As-
sembly.

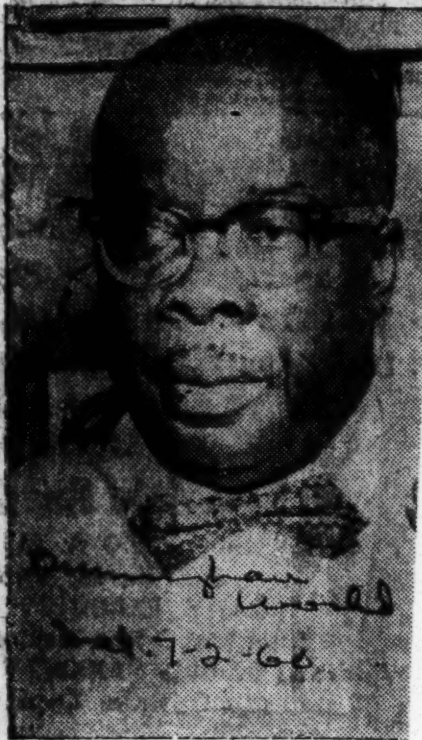
These doctors investigate all es-
sential statements and certificates
made by or on behalf of police of-
ficers in connection with their ap-
plications for disability retirement
and report the findings to the
Board of Trustees.

Dr. Younge has long been active
in civic and community activities.
He has been a member of the
Metropolitan Board of the YMCA
for many years, and is president
of the New Age Federal Savings
and Loan Association.

In his field of medicine, Dr.
Younge's career has been distin-
guished. He is associate director
of the department of medicine and
cardiologist at Homer G. Phil-
lips Hospital; former chief of
staff and now physician-in-chief
at St. Mary's Infirmary; chief of
staff of Community Hospital; and
associate professor of clinical medi-
cine at St. Louis University School
of Medicine.

His work has been recognized
through membership in various
medical societies which base their
qualifications for admission on at-
tainment in the field represented.
In 1943 he was elected a Diplomat
of the American Board of Internal
Medicine; and in 1951 he was nam-
ed a Fellow of the American Col-
lege of Physicians and a Fellow of
the American Geriatrics Society.
His most recent honor came in
1957 with his election as a Fellow
of the American College of Cardi-
ology.

Dr. Younge was appointed by the
late Mayor, Joseph M. Darst in
1955 to serve an unexpired term
on the St. Louis Board of Edu-
cation.



DR. W. A. YOUNGE

Negro Fireman Proves Point Then Resigns

BAYONNE, N.J. (UPI)—Bay-

onne's first Negro fireman re-
signed from his new job Monday
claiming he had proved that a
member of his race could be ap-
pointed to the fire department.

John McQuilla, 38, was ap-
pointed to the department last
week after passing a civil service
test. He was the first Negro in
the history of the department to
receive an appointment.

McQuilla said he had tried for
the firemen's job only to prove
that a Negro could be appointed
to the department. He said he had
a better paying job at the Bay-
onne Naval Supply Depot.

Negro Quits Job He Took In Bias 'Test'

BAYONNE, N.J., April 18
(UPI)—Bayonne's first Negro
fireman resigned from his new
job today, claiming he had
proved that a member of his
race could be appointed to the
Fire Department.

John McQuilla, 38, was ap-
pointed to the Department last
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partment to receive an ap-
pointment.

McQuilla said today that he
had tried for the fireman's job
only to prove that a Negro
could be appointed to the De-
partment. He said he had a
better paying job at the Bay-
onne Naval Supply Depot.

"There has been no intimi-
dation and no pressure at all.
In fact, I am thanking both
Public Safety Director John
Januszewski and Fire Chief
Casimir Safner for the warm
welcome they gave me to the
Department," McQuilla said.

McQuilla said he had been
urged to accept the fireman's
job by St. Clair Jackson, pres-

ident of the local chapter of
the National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People, but turned it down be-
cause he could not afford to
leave his present job.

McQuilla is married and the
father of three children.

Negro Cop Is Hero At Niagara Falls Rescue

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. (AP) — Another tourist, John Quattro-
A Negro policeman, visiting chi, 39, of Penns Grove, N. J.,
from New Jersey, one of the dropped his camera and snaked
principals in an astounding Nla- through the railing.

gara Falls rescue drama, was Capt. Clifford Keech, at the
being hailed early this week as helm of the Maid of the Mist
a hero. in the Lower Niagara River,

He is 44-year-old John R. spotted Rodger.
Hayes of Vauxhall, N. J., who Crewmen threw Rodger a ring
hooked one foot around a guard buoy and as they reeled him in
rail and snatched 17-year-old the boy kept repeating
Deanne Woodward from the "please -- my sister's still
swirling, angry waters of the in there..."
Upper Niagara River as she "DON'T SEE HOW HE SUR-
was about to plunge over the VIVED"
falls.

BROTHER SURVIVES 160
FOOT DROP vived," Keech said, "It must
have been the life jacket that
saved him."

Her seven year old brother,
Rodger, astounded the world
by being swept over the 160
foot falls and surviving.

The two youngsters had been
in a boat piloted by James
Honeycutt, 41, who lost his life
in the falls.

Police said Rodger -- re-
ported to be in good condition
-- was the first person known
to have survived an accidental
drop over the famous waterfall.

Rodger's sister, Deanne, had
floated several hundred yards
down the Upper Niagara River
screaming for help above the
roar of the falls before the
slim brunette was spotted by
tourists on Terrapin point.

"I'll never forget that girl's
face as she went by screaming
for help and reaching out,"
said one of her rescuers, Hayes.

Hayes climbed through a
guard rail, crooking his leg on
a slat and stretched like a first
baseman.

"ALMOST PULLED MY HAND
OFF"

"I only got the first two fin-
gers and thumb of her right
hand but she wasn't about to
let go," Hayes said. "She
almost pulled my hand off."
Hayes yelled for aid and

Mr. Powell and the Police

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. has been conducting a one-man vendetta against New York City's Police Commissioner, Stephen P. Kennedy. It apparently began with his complaint that Negroes were being discriminated against in enforcement of anti-gambling law in Harlem. As Mr. Powell warmed to his task he began to suggest transfers of specific police officers in Harlem, and now he has reached a climax with a demand Commissioner Kennedy resign.

He begins to wonder if Mr. Kennedy may not like Negroes. He is "beginning to doubt whether Steve Kennedy is intelligent." He adds: "There are better educated people in this town, and much more intelligent people in this town, those who will practice brotherhood and democracy." He charges that Commissioner Kennedy has created "a lily-white Police Department." He wants a Negro appointed as a Deputy Police Commissioner.

The Police Commissioner that Mr. Powell is criticizing, trying to push around and—all else having failed—attempting to remove, is one of the best New York has had. A policeman who rose through the ranks, and a lawyer by his own diligence as well, he is a stern taskmaster. He is independent, and seems to fear no one, including the Mayor. A good sample is a recent reply he sent to Mr. Powell: "You have just recently established yourself as a political district leader and, therefore, you are perhaps under some misapprehension. Under my administration, district leaders do not, under any circumstances, make transfers, promotions or appointments either directly or indirectly to the Police Department."

On another recent occasion he said: "A policeman, regardless of politics, race, color or religion, represents all the people—not any segment of the population. He must be impartial in the enforcement of the laws and must not be influenced by politics, race, color or religion. Any suggestion to the contrary is repugnant to the concept of equality before the law and to the role of a law enforcement agency in a democratic society."

New York's Police Department, far from being "lily-white," is said to have roughly 1,200 Negroes in it, in all sorts of jobs. One Negro has the high rank of deputy chief inspector. We have complete confidence in Commissioner Kennedy's fairness. We suggest to Representative Powell that he stop trying to run the Police Department. It is being well run without him.

Kennedy Bars Harlem Bid For a Negro Police Deputy

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy has rejected in vigorous terms a request by Harlem leaders that he appoint a Negro as a Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Kennedy declared that appointments, promotions and assignments in the Police Department were not made and would not be made on the basis of politics, color or religion.

He argued that any such basis of selections would be both morally wrong and illegal.

Both the Harlem leaders' proposals and Commissioner Kennedy's replies were included in a report made public yesterday by Mayor Wagner's office.

The report was from the subcommittee on law enforcement of the Mayor's Committee on Harlem Affairs.

Deputy Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe is chairman of the committee, which consists principally of community and civic leaders, including Harlem spokesmen. In addition to Mr. O'Keefe, four other city officials serve on the committee.

Previous Harlem reports have dealt with housing and education. All the reports are to be discussed at a City Hall meeting of the Harlem group with Mayor Wagner on Tuesday.

Mr. Kennedy also rejected in part a subcommittee proposal that he stop using Harlem as "a fast training ground for large numbers of new police recruits."

He conceded that "in the past" members of the police force assigned to Harlem were "often considered misfits of unsuitable for duty in other areas." But, the Commissioner said, he has sought to assign to Harlem and to all parts of the city "well-trained young policemen and officers on promotion lists who are in all respects at the peak of their abilities."

At the same time, he said, he has sought to mix recruits with

the experienced patrolmen. "It would be manifestly unfair to refrain from assigning new members of the force to the Harlem area," Mr. Kennedy asserted. "I do not intend to alter my present policy of sending a portion of our younger members to the Harlem precincts."

The Commissioner declared that effective law enforcement would be superior to a requested "strengthening" of the community and public relations functions of his department.

Such enforcement, he said, is "the true means of winning public support and confidence." "This cannot be obtained by publicity campaigns alone," he added. "Action speak louder than words."

In asking for the appointment of a "qualified Negro" as a Deputy Police Commissioner, the Harlem group had suggested that such an official replace Robert Mangum, who resigned a year ago. Mr. Mangum had charge of the police youth program.

Mr. Mangum, a Negro, is now a Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals. He left the Police Department soon after he had been reprimanded by Commissioner Kennedy for altering a police record in a traffic case. Deputy Commissioner Alexander Aldrich now is in charge of the department's youth program.

'Represents All The People'

In rejecting the plea for the appointment of a new Negro Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy wrote:

"A policeman, regardless of politics, race, color or religion, represents all the people—not any segment of the population. He must be impartial in the enforcement of the laws and must not be influenced by politics, race, color or religion. "Any suggestion to the contrary is repugnant to the concept of equality before the law and to the role of a law enforcement agency in a democratic society."

In asking for the appoint-

ment, the subcommittee said that "the presence of such a qualified person in a policy-making position in this highly sensitive agency is of primary psychological importance in restoring greater confidence in the department."

The group said there appeared to have been "a significant loss of respect on the part of the Harlem community for the police force."

Answering a subcommittee request that policemen get "more intensive training in human relations," Mr. Kennedy said he had insisted that such relations receive "special emphasis," along with "the Constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and due process."

"I have never been satisfied," Mr. Kennedy wrote, "with a mere mechanical parroting of the basic principles of human relations. What I am seeking is to create a climate in which they may become a living part of the thoughts and actions of every member of the department."

Police Head Bars Advice On Harlem A Special Negro Deputy Banned

By Robert A. Poteete

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy has bluntly rejected a Harlem committee recommendation that he appoint a Negro to be a deputy police commissioner, it was disclosed yesterday.

With greater or lesser vigor the outspoken commissioner rejected or found fault with the six other combination premises and recommendations on policing forwarded to the Mayor by the Mayor's Committee on Harlem Affairs. The Mayor created the committee on Sept. 9 after a near-riot erupted in Harlem on July 13.

The committee, of which Deputy Mayor Paul T. O'Keefe is chairman, listed its recommendations and Mr. Kennedy's

sometimes biting answers in a five-page report to the Mayor, who is in Tucson, Ariz., attending a meeting of the executive committee of the American Municipal Association.

The committee reported a "significant loss of respect on the part of the Harlem community for the police force," cited incidents that have "created tensions," and offered its assistance in "creating a climate which will foster a maximum degree of co-operation, understanding and respect between the community and the department."

The committee recommended:

1. That a Negro be appointed a deputy commissioner, as a prime means of "restoring greater confidence in the department." [The committee noted that there had been a Negro in such a position. Robert J. Mangum was a deputy police commissioner until July 7, 1958. He was reprimanded on Feb. 14 of that year for intervening in an arrest. He is now a deputy commissioner in the Hospital Department.]

Cite Clashes With Police

2. That "use of the Harlem area as a fast training ground for large numbers of new police recruits be discontinued," the committee contended that inexperienced recruits often are "unable to distinguish between law-abiding citizens and hoodlums and delinquents, "with consequent clashes between the police and law-abiding citizens."

3. That police be given "more intensive training in race and human relations. . ."

4. That the Police Department's community and public relations functions be strengthened and broadened.

5. That the organization and activity of Precinct Youth Councils be strongly encouraged city-wide as a juvenile delinquency deterrent.

6. That "Negro personnel be assigned in greater numbers to all units and commands of the department commensurate with their training and ability."

7. That "illegal searches and seizures not be condoned as has evidently been the practice." The committee pledged further study to this problem.

Reply by Kennedy

Replying on the Negro deputy

and on Negro personnel, Mr. Kennedy said that "appointments, promotions and assignments are not and will not be made on the basis of politics, color, race or religion," that to do so would "not only be wrong but would be illegal," and that "I do not intend to pursue such a course of conduct."

On use of Harlem for training, Mr. Kennedy said there were thirty-eight precincts in which rookies can get quick training in "the myriad types of crises" they will encounter as policemen. The precincts benefit in getting "eager, freshly-trained officers," he said.

"It would be manifestly unfair to refrain from assigning new members of the force to the Harlem area," Mr. Kennedy said. "I do not intend to alter my present policy of sending a portion of our younger members to the Harlem precincts."

His Views on Training

On human relations training, Mr. Kennedy said that this is emphasized in the Police Academy and in the precincts. While he was at it, he added a few words on distinguishing between law-abiders and others, as follows:

"The function of the police . . . is the impartial detection and arrest of specific individuals who violate the law—not, as suggested, to lump the population into two categories, the so-called 'law-abiding citizens' and 'hoodlums and delinquents.'"

"Today's law-abiding citizen can be tomorrow's public leader. To introduce among a racial minority group a theory of class discrimination is to compound the difficulties already existing. It has no place . . . in any society which professes to be truly democratic."

On public and community relations, Mr. Kennedy said that "acts speak louder than words," and that "effective, honest, impartial, intelligent law-enforcement" is the way to win public support. He said much of this work is being done, but that "our education . . . must emphasize that a civilized society through observance of law cannot be achieved by the police alone."

Mr. Kennedy denied that "unreasonable searches and seizures" are condoned. He said that police must often make split-second decisions, and cannot stop to "undertake a task of difficult legal research" before acting. He said the department works hard at enforcing respect for due process.

In closing comments, the

Police Commissioner said that "in the final analysis, what is required is fine acts—not fine words." He added:

"No particular group—certainly not the police—can be held responsible for the long-accumulated ills of the Harlem community. Tensions caused by discrimination, poor housing, de facto segregation, and all the other hideous aspects of racial prejudice may and very frequently do take expression in hostility and violence when the police are called upon to preserve the public peace."

"In such cases the police must take legal measures, in the public interest. . ."

Yesterday's blast at the Harlem committee was by no means an unusual piece of Kennedy prose. Last October, when the Council wanted him to arm day-tour policemen with nightsticks to curb delinquency, Mr. Kennedy called it a "phony" and "frivolous" search for a "miracle cure," noting that "adult delinquency is not the answer to juvenile delinquency."

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy told Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., who had called for transfer of certain policemen, that "under my administration, district leaders do not, under any circumstances, make transfers, promotions or appointments" in the Police Department.

Even Mayor Wagner has had a taste or two of it. Last June, when it became known that Mr. Wagner was considering permitting taxicabs to carry advertising on their exteriors, Mr. Kennedy called such ads a "needless hazard," "ugly and unsightly," and "distracting." Mr. Wagner told off Mr. Kennedy the next day. But taxicabs still are adless in New York City.

New Rochelle Firemen Quit Racial Ban

NEW YORK — Another racial barrier was lowered this week with the announcement by the Uniform Firemen's Association of New Rochelle that its members had voted a change in the association's constitution and, "any fireman who has finished his probationary period and has applied for membership shall be notified by mail that he has been accepted as a member."

Robert Vogel, secretary-treasurer of the association, made known the group's action in a letter to Commissioner John A. Davis, who had conducted an investigation of a complaint filed with State Commissioner against discrimination by a Negro fireman.

Lewis M. Newton, the complainant, said he joined the New Rochelle Fire department August 17, 1956, and after completing the six months probationary period, applied for membership in the firemen's association. His application, he said, was denied.

Newton said in his complaint that only three firemen in New Rochelle were not members of the association, and that he was one of them. The other two men, he said, are one white and one Negro. The white fireman is said to have chosen not to join.

Richard Jones, the other Negro fireman, who also charged discrimination, elected to sue in court for damages under the Civil Rights Law rather than to complain to the Commission Against Discrimination. This matter is pending.

CYRIL HUNT, New York policeman, was named "Policewoman of the Year." A registered nurse, with an MA in sociology and crime prevention from N. Y. U., Mrs. Hunt is married to Sgt. George H. Hunt of the police, and her brother is Sgt. Isaac Smith of the boys in blue. Mrs. Hunt, an AKA sororist, was born in Richmond, Va., and educated in Gotham.



Mrs. Cyril Hunt

Negro Policeman Is Hero In Niagara Falls Rescues

He is 44 year old, John R. my hand off".
Niagara Falls, N. Y. (ANP) -- Hayes yelled for aid and another tourist, John Quattrochi, from New Jersey, one of the 39, of Penns Grove, N. J., dropped his camera and snaked through the railing.

Capt. Clifford Keech, at the helm of the Maid of the Mist in the Lower Niagara river, spotted Rodger.

Crewmen threw Rodger a ring buoy and as they reeled him in the boy kept repeating "please — my sister's still in there. . ."

Keech said, "it must have been the life jacket that saved him." Rodger was rushed to General Hospital in Niagara Falls, Ont., where physicians said he appeared to have suffered nothing more than shock and bruises. He will be kept under observation for several days.

Deanne was under treatment for shock and exposure at Memorial Hospital. The brunette was spotted by tourists on Terrapin point.

"I'll never forget that girl's face as she went by screaming for help and reaching out," said one of her rescuers, Hayes.

Hayes climbed through a guard rail, crooking his leg on a slat and stretched like a first baseman.

"Almost Pulled May Hand Off"

"I only got the first two fingers and thumb of her right hand but she wasn't about to let go," Hayes said. "She almost pulled

NC Negro Firemen Hold 70th Session In Tarboro

Journal's Guide Norfolk
Aug. 8-13-60
TARBORO, N. C. — The North Carolina Colored Volunteer Firemen's Association ended its 70th annual convention here with election of officers. The convention took place July 12, 13, 14.

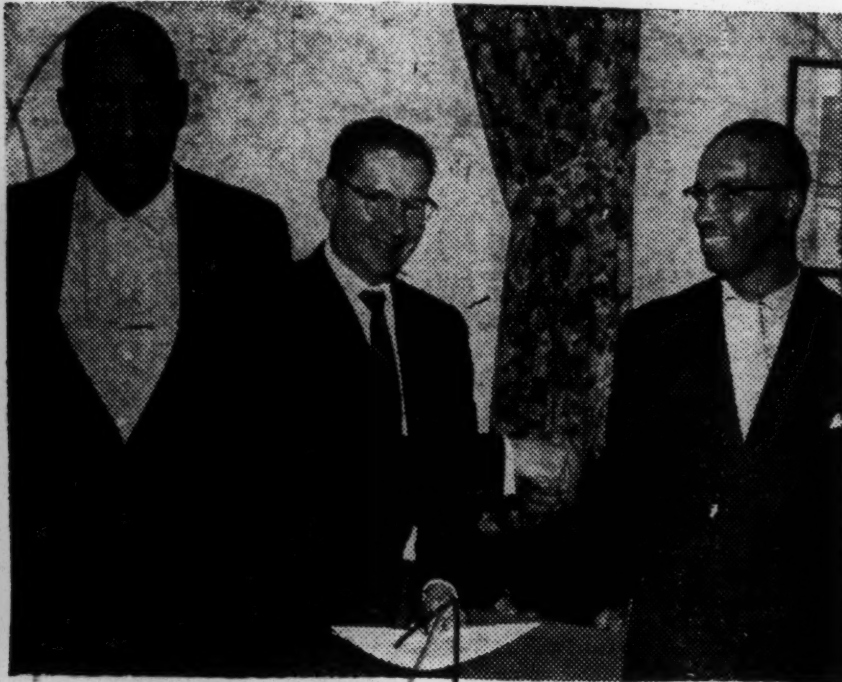
L. R. Barnes of Greenville was named president; L. L. Tuck of Wake Forest, vice president; J. H. Bizzell of Greenville, recording secretary; J. N. Lyon of Enfield, financial secretary; L. H. Hall of Salisbury, treasurer; D. A. Willis of Oxford, chaplain; Cleveland Anderson of Warrenton, statistician; Harvey Brown of Warrenton, chief marshal. Named to the association's auditing committee were Oscar Smith of Wake Forest and McCarroll Alston of Warrenton.

THE CONVENTION opened at Union Baptist Church where association officers and town officials spoke briefly before the main address by Sherman Pickard, director of fire training of the N. C. Insurance Department.

At the session delegates voted to aid Princeville citizens in a campaign to raise \$20,000 needed to secure rights-of-way to make it possible for the federal government to build a dike that would protect the community from floods. The action came after Princeville Mayor Ray Matthewson recalled the community suffered five such floods since 1919. He said that after each such inundation leading citizens left the town and did not return. This, he said, has resulted in a decrease in population.

AT THE association's annual races, the 100-yard hose and reel races, was won by Wake Forest with a time of 16.4 seconds. Wilson was second and Warrenton third.

The 50-yard grab hose and reel race was won by Wilson. The Wilson also took the 100 yard fire truck race with Warren in second place. The foot race was won by Bobbie Barnes of Wilson with Robert Kittrell of Wake Forest in second place. The championship belt was won by Wilson.



NEW FIREMAN — The appointment of Jesse Carter to the Youngstown (Ohio) Fire Department was the first in the history of the city. Congratulating Carter is (left to right) Mayor Frank R. Franko, while Jesse's father, A. J. Carter, looks on at left.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Youngstown's 'Fair' Mayor
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chalks Up Another First

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Mayor Frank R. Franko broke the almost insurmountable barrier of getting Negroes into the city fire department.

The appointment of Jesse Carter to the Youngstown Fire Department was the first in the history of the city. Carter was one of three persons certified by the Civil Service Board and was Mayor Franko's choice.

THIS IS consistent with the attitude of fairness to all that has been the quality of Mayor Franko.

He led the way in appointing the first Negro to a cabinet position by appointing Charles F. Street, Water Commissioner for the city of Youngstown, Ohio. He also appointed to the city law department, William Higgins, Assistant Law Director.

In the city finance department, he appointed Wilford Dedrick as an accountant. In the city street department he appointed Curtis

McCullough as a foreman.

These appointments are all firsts for the city of Youngstown.

—50 YEARS OF PROGRESS—

Memphis Area May Get Deputy

Chicago Defend
Chicago Illinois
MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A Negro deputy U. S. Marshal is expected to be appointed in West Tennessee, it was learned last week, after agreement on positions of U. S. Attorney and U. S. Marshal were reached between old and new guard Republicans of the state. *Set 2-6-60*

This was the belief of politically informed persons in the state after Warner Hodges, 38, assistant U. S. attorney since 1953 was nominated for the position of U. S. Attorney.

George C. Harrison, 45, Memphis lawyer, will be the U. S. Marshal. He is an Old Guard Republican.

Appointment of the Negro deputy is not expected to be announced until after the names of Hodges and Harrison have been submitted to the Senate by President Eisenhower and confirmation completed.

CHATTANOOGA CHIT CHAT: Tan policemen to go on patrol car duty

By PETER D. SIMMONS
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Police have been assigned to increase the efficiency of the Chattanooga Police Department, according to Police Commissioner H. P. Dunlap.

Colored police patrolmen were placed on patrol car duty for the first time in the city's history. Two new districts have been created in the city, district 12, (Alton Park) and district 13, (Bushdown). Both are densely populated by colored persons, and will be patrolled by colored officers.

This, however, will be the first time that colored officers have been placed on regular assigned patrol car duty.

IN THE new setup, Patrolmen Cleatus Rogers and James Penny will be assigned to district 12, and Patrolmen Morris Glenn and Joseph Jackson to district 13, with Patrolman Walter Maples Junior as the swing man in relief.

There are ten tan officers on duty with the department. Also in the new setup, there will be only two colored officers walking duty during the afternoon, two on the night shift and one during the morning.

Police Chief Ed Brown told this reporter in a telephone conversation just before press time that the new move was working out "just fine." It went into effect on Monday night, February 1, 1960.

The other five members of the department are Patrolmen Roy Carlton, Arthur Heard, Raymond Stargen, Oliver Colyer and Flether Little.

THE SAGA of tan officers with the department has been an interesting one. Of the original group that started with the department many years ago, there are only two Patrolmen—Arthur Heard and Morris Glenn.

Only two died violent deaths. Patrolman Ulysses Jackson was shot to death one night by a prisoner after he had placed him under arrest. He (The prisoner) was shot later the same night by fellow officers.

Officer Charles Black, who was a plainclothes man before going on as a uniform officer, was shot to death by his wife, Mrs. Maggie Black who is now serving a prison term.

Two officers, Singer Askins and Balridge, were claimed by death in the past year and former officer Thadeus (Two Gun)

Arnold, a former Morris Brown College athlete is an Ohio car salesman.

Colored officers are assigned to traffic duty all over the city. All cases are tried before the same judge in the same court. The new move may also mean additional tan officers to the force.

THE BIG drive for new members is on at the James A. Henry Branch of the YMCA, located on Park Ave. The committee on management includes the Rev. Horace Tyler, Dr. Lonnie Boaz, C. C. Bond, principal, Howard High; L. D. Collins, the Rev. W. A. Dennis, A. M. Fears, Grady H. Harris, Sam L. Foster, and Willie Hazelrig.

Also Dr. Luke Jackson, Randolph Martin, Daniel Windham, T. D. Upshaw, principal, Booker T. High School (East Chattanooga); Herbert Robbs Jr., Reuben Strickland and Harry W. (The Bishop) Tyler, TVA Personnel officer.

MRS. LILLIAN D. ROBINSON, beauty clinic operator, has mixed business and civic duty successfully. She is doing a fine job on the local chapter of NAACP membership campaign.

The Chapter played a big part in bringing Mrs. Daisy Bates to town as the Emancipation Day speaker on January 1, 1960.

People are still talking about her terse statement to ministers of the city on their "do nothing attitude on what's happening."

Editor Walter C. Robinson of the city's local weekly, who attended the National Newspaper Publishers Association mid-winter workshop in Washington, said it was one of the association's best meets.

Mrs. B. T. Perkins attended two-day executive Board meeting of the Woman's Missionary Council of the CME church at Lane College recently.

In The realm of romance, Nooga's well known and wealthy medic, Dr. J. Tadley and Miss Leota Jordan, placement officer with local office of the Tennessee State Department of Employment Security, tied the matrimonial "knot" here a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Binford of 2701 Wood Ave. celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary here in late January.

Miss Louise Murphy, Book-er T. Washington High School senior, is the winner of the 1960 Betty Crocker Home

Maker Of Tomorrow" award. She is the daughter of Wash-Mrs. Louis Murphy of Washington Heights.

Dr. Thomas E. Poag, head of the department of speech and drama, Tennessee State University, was the speaker for the Education Day celebration at the Thompkin Chapel AMEZ Church, Jan. 31; the Rev. Jackson Brown is the pastor.

The Rev. Dorgan Williams, pastor of the Wiley Memorial Methodist Church is the general chairman of the YMCA membership drive for 1960.

Roy O. Vaughn, assistant principal at the Howard High School, was chosen delegate to the NEA meet in California and Julian C. Brown, principal of Joseph E. Smith Elementary School, was delegate to the ATA meet in Petersburg, Va.

Armistice Lodge 440 of the Elks is doing extensive renovation to its "Rest" here by adding a new wing. The group said the new \$10,000 venture will increase the effectiveness of the order here and furnish top-flight entertainment for people of the city. Reubin Strickland is Exalted Ruler.

And that's the news from here. Drop those letters and cards to Peter D. Simmons, 1102 Queens Drive., Chattanooga, Ga. THANKS.

SHORT TAKES IN WORLD OF POLITICS:

Memphis marshal hits plan to appoint extra deputy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — John T. Williams, outgoing U.S. marshal, criticized plans of his successor to appoint a colored marshal.

Williams will be replaced by George C. Harrison, an attorney, as soon as the Senate confirms Harrison's appointment.

Williams said if his successor goes through with announced plans to appoint another deputy he will be wasting \$5,000 a year of taxpayers' money. Williams fell out with state Republican leaders in 1958 when he refused to appoint a colored deputy marshal.

Lt. George W. Lee, colored GOP leader who was instrumental in Harrison's appointment, said a colored deputy would be appointed when Harrison takes office.

GOP LEADERS WANTED the colored deputy appointment to show their gratitude to Lt. Lee, who turned out a large colored Republican vote for President Eisenhower in 1956. A deputy marshal earns between \$5,000 and \$7,000 a year, depending on length of service.

The Memphis marshal's office had a colored deputy, Lloyd Raymond Lynom, from July to November, 1954. Marshall William E. Smith, who made the appointment, said:

"We appointed him for a trial period but it didn't work out. It didn't work out when Lynom tried to serve papers on whites."

Memphis now has four deputy Marshals but at one time had six.

Negro Deputies To Be Hired by Tenn. Sheriff

MEMPHIS.—(ANP) — Sheriff M. A. Hinds said last week he hopes to be employing Negro

deputies for field work by "mid-August or sooner."

The sheriff said the examination papers of 21 Negro applicants, who took the regular sheriff's deputy test were being graded and should soon be completed.

"For those who pass there will be an interview by members of my staff," Sheriff Hinds said. "Then those qualifying will be given time to give two weeks notice to their employer."

To Train Negro Deputies

Sheriff Hinds said it was not determined at present whether two or more deputies would be first employed to start as deputies.

The Negro deputies will be given various assignments working under white deputies while taking training. Eventually they will be assigned to squad cars.

It will require eight Negro deputies for each squad car for the three shifts and working a 40-hour week.

Applications for Negro deputies have been taken for Sheriff Hinds' staff through the county personnel office since last March.

Sheriff Hinds employed Negro women deputies last January to direct traffic at county Negro school intersections.

He stated at the time he planned to employ Negro men for squad car and other field duties.

Sheriff denied any knowledge of a deal to employ Negro deputies in exchange for Negro support in his race for re-election.

Says burglar rap framed; Four deputies suspended

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — On a charge by F. H. Mitchell, 27, that he was framed on a burglary rap, four deputy sheriffs have been suspended. Mitchell also accused the deputies of threatening to kill him.

Pending a complete investigation, Sheriff M. A. Hinds has suspended Sgt. W. H. Sellers, Deputies Gordon Armour, Sam H. Hall Jr. and Sgt. Earl Bizzle.

The sheriff said Mitchell told him that the suspended officers made him climb through a window of a rural school, making sure he left his finger prints.

"We'll get you on a burglary charge now," Mitchell accused the officers as saying.

He said the policeman would have killed him if he hadn't pointed out that his family knew he was with them. He said the officers brought him home after he pointed out that his family knew of his whereabouts.

Memphis sheriff hires 4 undercover deputies

MEMPHIS — (ANP) — Training started last week for four colored deputies newly hired by the Sheriff's Department who, said Sheriff M. A. Hinds, will work as undercover agents — so undercover they would not disclose their names.

They are the first colored persons ever employed by the Sheriff's office.

Sheriff Hinds said the quartet was chosen from 21 applicants for the jobs. They were the only applicants who met personnel requirements and candidate tests.

Sheriff Hinds said the four will take a course conducted by heads of the sheriff's homicide, theft and traffic divisions and by Chief Deputy John Carlisle. They then will be assigned to special investigations.

The five white and two colored women county school traffic deputies will begin their second year on the sheriff's staff as part-time workers with the opening of county schools this month.

The women deputies handle traffic at county school crossings during the morning opening hours and afternoon closing hours.

has worked for several years as a porter at Bond Shoe Co. here.

Jackson already has a Negro policewoman who is assigned to traffic duty in the South Jackson Elementary School area during school hours.

Memphis Sheriff Hires Four Negro Undercover Agents

MEMPHIS.—(ANP) — Training started last week for four Negro deputies newly hired by the Sheriff's department who will work as undercover agents.

They are the first Negroes ever employed by the sheriff's office.

Sheriff M. A. Hinds said the quartet was chosen from 21 applicants for the jobs. They were the only applicants who met personnel requirements and candidate tests. Because of the undercover nature of their work, Hinds refused to disclose their names.

Hinds said the four will take a course conducted by heads of the sheriff's homicide, theft and traffic divisions and by Chief Deputy John Carlisle. They then will be assigned to special investigations.

The five white and two Negro women county school traffic deputies will begin their second year on the sheriff's staff as part-time workers with the opening of county schools this month.

The women deputies handle traffic at county school crossings during the morning opening hours and afternoon closing hours.

Negro Policeman Hired By Jackson

Officer, First On Force, To
Do Youth Work

JACKSON, Tenn., Aug. 26. — Jesse Leon Massey, 44, was employed Friday by the City Commission as a youth officer, thereby becoming Jackson's first Negro policeman.

Massey's appointment, effective Sept. 16, calls for a \$257.48 monthly salary and a \$15 increase after 90 days' satisfactory service.

Mayor Quinton Edmonds said Massey "will do the same kind of work among Negro youths that Officer Ike Castellaw does among white youths."

Purpose of the new position is "to curb and prevent juvenile delinquency," Education Commissioner R. L. 'Buddy' Patey said.

The new post will help the police department give better service by reducing by about one-third Officer Castellaw's present work load, Police Chief Raymond Gaba said.

Massey, who scored 100 on the required civil service examination, attended Lane College four years. He has done "much constructive work" among Negro Baptist young people "and has been highly recommended," Mayor Edmonds said. Massey



SWORN IN AS U. S. DEPUTY — E. Frank LaMondue, Jr. is shown receiving his certificate from Marshall George C. Harrison Monday at the Federal Building shortly after being sworn in as U. S. Deputy Marshall for the Western District of Tennessee. Looking on with interest in the background from (left to right) LaMondue's parents and his lovely wife.

(Staff Photo by Withers)

LaMondue Sworn In As U.S. Deputy In Memphis Action

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — E. Frank LaMondue Jr., 31-year-old Memphis Postal worker, was sworn in Monday morning at the Federal Building as a deputy United States Marshall for the Western District of Tennessee.

Mr. LaMondue, a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School, attended LeMoyne College two years and served four years in the U. S. Navy where he took a course in police law and procedure.

LaMondue is the second Negro in

six years to attain the job of deputy marshal here. The first was Lloyd Raymond Lynom who served from July 30 to Nov. 19, 1954.

Representative Carroll Reece, a Republican leader for many years in Tennessee made the announcement of LaMondue's appointment.

Marshall George C. Harrison said that Mr. LaMondue first applied for the job in 1955 when he was approved by the Justice Department. "However, before he could be appointed the position was abolished due to a decrease in the work load of the department."

Marshall Harrison said that his office will now have five field deputies and one chief deputy.

REPUBLICAN PATRONAGE WANTED NEGRO MARSHALL

Mr. Harrison, an attorney, was appointed last March. He succeeded John T. Williams, former Jackson, Tenn., insurance man who came under fire from Tennessee GOP chairman Guy L. Smith of Knoxville in 1958 when he refused to appoint a Negro as deputy marshal. At that time the Knoxville publisher and Republican patronage boss demanded Mr. Williams' resignation.

Sworn In As "Jaypees" In Nansemond

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 1-9-60



MRS. LENORA SKEETER
Cypress District



MRS. LILLIAN BAKER
Whaleyville District



CHARLES E. CROSS
Cypress District



MRS. LORAIN LASSITER
Cypress District



DETECTIVE J. W. VANN, a 14-year member of the Richmond police force, was cited by his superiors for courage, judgment and devotion to duty in coming to the aid of a white officer who was threatened by a hostile crowd after the fatal shooting of a man being taken into custody. Det. Vann helped calm the disturbance and restore order.

The persons shown here along with the districts of Nansemond county, Va., they represent as Justices of the Peace, were sworn in in impressive rites held at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, Dec. 29. All were elected in the recent general election.

The oath of office was administered by Court Clerk John H. Powell who noted that the terms are for four-year periods. Interested spectators at the ceremonies were newly-elected Nansemond county sheriff J. C. Knight, who named six colored citizens to deputy posts, and Moses Riddick Jr., executive secretary of the Independent Voters League, a group which backed the candidacies of all the successful Jaypee candidates.



MRS. ALICE WHITE
Whaleyville District



Nansemond Swears In Five Sheriff's Deputies

Tuesday, Dec. 29 was swearing in day in Nansemond county, Va. and eleven colored persons were sworn in to elective and appointive posts. At right, above, is the Rev. Romie Skeeter, who was sworn in as a deputy tax assessor and delinquent tax collector on appointments by County Treasurer W. O. Jones and Commissioner Willie Roundtree. Pastor of Suffolk's Bethlehem Congregational Christian Church, Rev. Mr. Skeeter is also secretary of the Suffolk Ministerial Alliance.

Directly above, five deputies appointed by Nansemond county sheriff J. C. Knight are administered the oath of office by John H. Powell, clerk of the county court in whose office swearing in ceremonies were held. Left to right, the new deputies are Junius Boone, Sam Ward, Joe Bond, John R. Riddick and Mrs. Mary Backus. Court Clerk Powell is at right. Five colored justices of the peace were also sworn during the ceremonies. (See Photos 1st page, Section 2) Guide Photos by Bass

K-9 Graduates*Journal & Guide P.1*

Norfolk, Va.
Patrolman Robert E. W. Sparrow, member of the Princess Anne county police force, is shown Friday with his dog, Lucky, after he and the animal were graduated from the K-9 training course conducted by the Norfolk Police Division. Congratulating him is Lieut. R. H. Stone of the Princess Anne force. Mr. Sparrow is believed to be the only member of his race in Virginia to complete such a course.

Charles O. Neal Tough Ex-Marine

Journal and Guide P. 12
Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-25-60
JiuJitsu Expert Joins Portsmouth Police Dept.

By ANNETTE S. STEVENS

"What started out as a hobby is sure to pay dividends for me in my role as a police officer," was the assuring outlook expressed by Charles O. Neal, 32-year-old follower of judo and jiuJitsu, minutes after he was sworn in June 15 as a member of the Portsmouth Police Department.

A shoe repairman and popular figure in the High and Effingham street area, Neal began "pounding his beat" as a "cop" Thursday night.

THE VERSATILE Portsmouth native who lives with his "minister" mother, wife and son at 2502 Pearl street where he was born, holds the "black belt" of an expert (teacher's rank) in jiuJitsu (self defense) and the second highest rank of the "brown belt" in judo (sport).

His first inclination toward self-defense came to him at the age of 14 while on a visit in Stamford, Conn., when an uncle who was on the police force in that city showed him some "tactics about how to 'take a man in,' and other pointers in police work. One year later, Neal entered the Modern School of JiuJitsu, in New York City, from which he was graduated with honors.

He has received further instruction in self-defense from K. Nakai, Frank Hubbard, Col. Biddle, of the U. S. Marines, an expert with the bayonet; John Styles, marine instructor and knife expert; and from Don Draeger, of Shu Fu Judo, Yudanshakai, in the nation's capital.

NEAL SERVED with the U. S. Marines in World War II and the Korean Conflict. He is presently a staff ser-



CHARLES O. NEAL
Joins Police Force

geant in the USMC Reserve, Third Service Battalion, Norfolk Naval Shipyard. He has for four years been with the auxiliary police of Portsmouth in which he holds the rank of lieutenant.

In addition to sticking to his shoe repair business, Neal has given voluntary instruction in jiuJitsu at Camp Lejeune, N. C., at Camp Pendleton, Calif.; U. S. Marine M. P. detachments at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and at the Marine Forwarding Depot, Norfolk, Va. He has also instructed members of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Police forces. He is secretary of the Authentic Judo Club.

After passing the civil ser-

vice examination on May 31, Neal was officially appointed and sworn in June 15. The ceremonies took place at 10:30 a.m. in the offices of City Manager Aubrey P. Johnson. Two other appointees were sworn in at the same time.

Neal is the son of Rev. Mrs. Naomi N. Fuller and the late Charles Neal. He attended Brighton and Truxtun elementary schools and I. C. Norcom high school.

HE STARTED in the shoe repair business when a lad under the instruction of his late stepfather, George Fuller. His shop has been located at 600 Effingham street since 1939.

State Supreme Court Ruling

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va

Virtual Victory For NAACP

An EDITORIAL

Sat. 9-10-60
IN UPHOLDING one of the anti-NAACP laws passed by the 1956 special session of the Virginia General Assembly, the State Supreme Court has said that the legislature was acting properly in prescribing a broader definition of "running and capping" in the law prohibiting improper solicitation of legal business. The revision of 1956 was enacted for the obvious purpose of preventing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its affiliates from further challenging segregated public schools and other facilities.

The Virginia court said, in effect, that the law as amended to embrace "associations and organizations" is constitutional and that the NAACP in violation of that law has been soliciting legal business for its attorneys when it counseled its members to go to court to secure their constitutional rights and then provided legal counsel to assist them.

That judgment may not be the last word, for it is quite likely the NAACP will carry its challenge of the BOATWRIGHT-THOMSON laws back into the federal courts where eventually a ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court will settle the matter. But if the State court decision should survive that challenge, it will not unduly shackle the NAACP, which can still do its work effectively while complying with even the tortuous and oppressive new definition of "running and capping."

The State Supreme Court in the same decision ruled unconstitutional another of the anti-NAACP laws which attempted to make it a crime for anyone other than a relative or one with a pecuniary right or liability in the matter to advise another to bring a suit against the state or its subdivisions.

That abortive attempt by the legislature to destroy the NAACP, the Court in an opinion by Judge LAWRENCE I'ANSON held, "violates the right of

freedom of speech both under the state and federal constitutions, and denies due process of law and equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment. . ." (Italics ours).

The ruling of Virginia's highest state court permits the NAACP to continue advising and urging individuals to assert what they believe to be their constitutional rights through court action, and to continue financing and furnishing legal counsel for such litigation.

It would appear to the layman that the State legislature's attempt to outlaw the NAACP has fizzled, even without appeal to the federal courts. For obviously the officials of the NAACP will continue their advisory and educational efforts aimed at voiding racially discriminatory laws and insuring the administration of all laws in a constitutional way. The court has said that is a proper and legal activity.

The association will just have to refrain from those activities which might be interpreted as "soliciting" cases for or "referring clients" to its legal staff. If after being advised that his constitutional rights are being denied, a citizen of this Commonwealth voluntarily takes his complaint to an attorney of his choice—whether he is on the staff of the NAACP or not—everything is perfectly legal, and Mr. THOMSON and Mr. BOATWRIGHT will just have to think up new ways to harass the NAACP—which they probably will.